ARTHUR ON FAMILY NAMES. THE SIGNIFICANCE GIVEN THEM BY THE FAIHER OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Work in Which the President Assisted-The Prophetic Name of Garfield-Meaning of Conkling, Grant, Blaine, Logan, and Cameron Surnames of the Senators, &c.

The derivation and importance of family names was a favorite study with the late Rev. William Arthur, the father of the President, For some years he was engaged in the compilation of a list of names and their significance, which he completed in 1856, while living at Newtonville, Albany County, in this State, His work was published in this city in 1857. The title is: An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names, with an Essay on their Derivation and Import, by William Arthur, A. M." The book was published by Sheldon, Bakeman & Co. of New York. It is scarce now, and is rarely to be found on the book stands. It contains from 2,500 to 2.500 surnames, with their meaning, and about 500 Christian or baptismal names. In the introduction the author treats of the customs that prevailed among various races and nations in naming their young. He says that the ancient Hebrews retained the greatest simplicity in the use of names, and that generally a single name distinguished the individual. The Jews named their children the eighth day after the nativity; the Greeks on the tenth day, when an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices were fored to the gods. The Romans gave names to their female children on the eighth day, and to their males on the ninth, which they called the day of purification, when they solemnized a feast called Nominalia. A majority of the names in the book appear to be of Gaeile or Celtie and Saxon origin. The be of Gaetic or Celtic and Saxon origin. The
Normans prefixed Fitz, the Weish Ap, and the
ancient trish Mac to surnames to denote son,
as MacHugh, the son of Hugh, "All names,"
says the author in conclusion, "must have been
originally significant,"

President Arthur says that he assisted his
father in the combilation of the names.
One of the names is that of Garfield. The
meaning attached to it becomes unusually significant from what has recently happened. It
is as follows:

as follows: ia-field-Local. Saxon, Garwian, to prepare: German

and Dutch, gar, dressed, done, ready, prepared; and field, a place where everything is finished necessary for

Many names that are now prominent before the country appear in the book. The patropymic Grant is treated thus:

Grant—Of this name Playfar remarks that it may be derived from the Saxon, Irisis, or French. In the Saxon Grant signifies crooked or bowed. Thus Cambridge, the town and university in Eugland so called, signifies a crooked bridge, or rather a bridge upon Cam River, or the crooked and winding river. In Saxons called this town Grant Bridge, Cam in the British and Grant in the Saxon bearing of the same straited stor, crooked.

So Mons Grant Ben, or the Grantidan Hill, was called by the Saxon Grant Ben, or the crooked hill, but we cannot see how from this Saxon word the surhame should be burried.

to say, a swarthy or gray-hearded man—and, in time Grant became the common and prevail, and are called Clar Chirain.

French, Grand skindines great, brave, valorous, a thence many are inclined to timite that the surrant is taken from grand, which in the brish is short, and thereby the letter d at the coul of d is changed into t, and thus Grand into Grant, and thereby the letter d at the coul of d is changed into t, and thus Grand into Grant of the seems, was thus understood in Engined Dyears also, for Kichard Grant was made Archival Canterbury in the veer 1229, and is in Mr. to's cenealogical tables, as well as by others, excalled Richard Grant. But the Engish his of that time, writing in Latin, each him lichard, which plainly shows that they took Grant to be a with the Freich Grand and the Latin Magnaga, let us add that in the old writs the article the clore the surname Grant.

is put before the surname Grant.

The name Conkling is said to be derived from "Con, bold, wise, knowing, and klein, little, or son, i.e., the son of Con. Konkelen, in Dutch, signifies to plot, intrigue conspire. Cleangleann, Gaelle, the head of the valley."

James G. Biaine will no doubt be pleased to know that his surname comes from the town of Biain, in Bretagne, France, Mr. Arthur says: Blaen, in the Welsh, signifies the summit on top; the me as pen, brid, and bar, the highest part of a moun-in; the end or top of an object; the inland extremity of gen; a leader or chief.

Senator Don Cameron will probably dispute the meaning of his name—"crooked, or crooked nose"—from the Gaelie: "Cam, crooked, and nator John Sherman's name comes from shearman, one who used to shear cloth, iin, the father was a plasterer, and thyself a

Jones is said to be from the Hebrew and to Signify gracious.

The name of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee who conducted the Garleid and Arthur campaign has this meaning: Jawell-Jay, mirth, precious; a jewel, a precious

Mahone in Celtic or Gaelic is a bear.
Logan (Gaelic) is "an enclosed plain or low ving place. If the residence of a Britain was no a plain it was called Laun, from Lagen or egen; if on an eminence it was termed dun."
Lincoln is "from Lincoln in England. The same is derived from Lin in the Gaelic, Welsh, and Cornish British, which signifies a pool, end, or lake, and coin, the rilge or neck of a lill, so called from its situation, as it occupies he top and side of a steep hill on the river literams, which here divides into three treams."

g to France."
Acton is from the Saxon, "The oak town or ak hill—the name of a town in Middleaex, ngland, whence the name is derived."
Stonghton, "This family derives its name om Stocke or Stoke, a place in Surrey, Engand, and tun a word signifying an enclo-

i, and tun a word signifying an encloevert,—"From Alford, a town in Lincolnre, England, signifying the old ford or way,
mald, old, and ford, a ford, way, or pass."
liss.— In English a very happy name, imel by others on the individual. Blys, in the
ish signifies deriving, longing."
limiter,—This family derive their origin from
old Counts of Briony, or Biony, in Normanadescendant of whom, Hervius Fitz Walaccompanied the Conqueror into England,
son, Theobold, went with Henry II, into
and, where, having assisted in the reduci of the kingdom, he was rewarded with
to possessions there, and made it the place
his residence. The King afterward conred on him the office of Chief Butler of Ired, whence his descendants, the Earls of Ornd and others, took the surname of De Boteor Butler."

or Butler."
A name of trade; a maker and er of various wares, originally of candles."
he Christian and surnames of the President

Atthur (British)—A strong man; from Ar t. virl. a man, and ther, strong. In the slic, Air is the same as Fear, a man, and the slich Seythians called a man Alor. Ther the Jupiter of the Teutonic races, their of thunder. In Welsh, Arth is a bear, an sem of strength and courage, and ur a noun intation, a man. Arthur, a bear-man, a a man of strength, the name of a British inc."

to a man of strongth, the name of a British incs."
Chester, Local—From the city of Chester, e capital of Chester, England, founded by a Romans. The name is derived from the thi tastrum; Saxon ceaster, afortified place, ity a castic or camp, it being a Roman state where the Twentieth Legion was puarted. The Roman stations in England were nearly so called being sometimes varied in the to Chester, Chaster, or Caster, the termation of many English towns, as Colchester, which of the Roman stations in England were the chief on the River Coin; Doneaster, on the English towns, as Colchester, which on the River Coin; Doneaster, on the Schwonie Aland, a wolfdog, and and Chaucer uses Aland in the same less. Bulley derives it as the same from the stable, Camden thinks it a corruption of Elits, which signifies sun-bright, From the lew we have Allen, Allin, Alleyne, In the clic, Alumn signifies exceedingly fair, handhae elegant, lovely, Irish, Aluu, fair, beault.

he members of the present United States ate whose family names appear in the com-dion of the Rev. Mr. Arthur and his son, sident Arthur with the derivations of the nes, the list is as follows: enator Anthony's is from the Greek word maying flower; "flourishing, beautiful,

w of Senator Morgan of Alacama is 'from the sea, and gan, born; the same as Pein-tern on the sea, from the Greek, the sea, the sea, and gan, by or near the sea, a lo-

hat of Senator Pugh of Alabama is "a contion of Ap Hugh, the son of Hugh, the 'u' hat of Senator Walker of Ackansas is thus striked: "In the north of England and south Scotland a fulling mill is still called a walk. This name may signify either a fuller or officer whose duty consisted in walking or feeting a certain space of forest ground." He name borne by Senators Miller of New is and Miller of California means "one who ends a grist mill. Meillear, Gaelic, having see diss: Malair, Gaelic, a merchant; Maif-Gaelic, from maille, armor and fear, a man man in armor, having a coat of mail. A

her."

but of Senator Hawley of Connecticut is on haw, a hedge, Saxon, haeg, a small se of ground near a house, a close, a place or hawthorn grows, and leg, a field or slow." hat of Senator Hampton of South Carolina eans the town on the nill."

That of Senator Call of Florida is "prudent, searning, cunning, trickish. Calli and Cuil, noise, are the same." hat of Senator Sewell of New Jersey is defined; Probably from sea end wall, a sciure of stone or other materials intended

for a defence or security against the sea. This name, though seemingly local, may have various significations; suil, in the Gaelie, is a willow; suail, small, inconsiderable. Su, south, and wold, wald, wild, well, an uncultivated place, a wood, a plain, a lawn, hills without wood; Suwald, Suwall, Suwell."

That of Senator Brown of Georgia is "a name derived from complexion, color of hair or garments, consequently a very common name."

That of Senator Dawes of Massachusetts is from "D'Awes, from the river, fountain, or water."

Water."

That of Senator Harrison of Indiana is "the sen of Henry." which Verstegan derives from Enrick, ever rich; others from Herrick, rich lord or master; Camden from the Latin, Honorieus, honorable, Kiban writes it Heynrick, Heymrick, i.e., rich at home."

That of Senator Back of Kentucky is Anglo-Saxon, from bace, a brook." That of Senator Boss of Arman Saxon "from Deer, a brook,"

That of Senator Kellegg of Louisiana is "from Cheline or Kulling (Cornish British), a cock, coll each in Gaelle, and cellog in Weish, the chacing the sound of k."

all each in Gaelic, and celiog in Weish, the claying the sound of k."
That of Senator Williams of Kentucky is "from a Beigine guild-helm, harnessed with a gilded simet, or, as others say, from Wilhelm, the held or defence of many."
That of Senator Frye of Maine is from the pornish British, "a hill, atown, or house on the est prominent part of a hill or eminence, erman, Frei, free; Dutch, vry, or Fry, free."
That of Senator Hale of Maine is from the elsh, "a moor; also, Hayle, a sait water river."
That of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is white hoar gray."

Weish, a moor; also, Hayle, a sail waterriver. That of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is white hoar gray."

That of Senator George of Mississippi is from the Greek, "a husbandman, a farmer."

That of Senator McMailin of Minnesota is "the son of the miller."

That of Senator McPherson of New Jersey is "the son of Pherson. Pherson is the son of Pfarrer, German, a parson, and that from Pfarre, German, a parson, and that from Pfarre, a parish, a benefit, or living. Pfarre is derived from the Gaeile Faire, a watcher, to watch, an overseer, Episcopus."

That of Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is "the town of health; the dry town. The old town of Salisbury anciently stood upon a hill where there was no water, but it is now situated in a valley and a little brook runs through the streets. The name was sometimes written Salusoury, that is, the healthy town or hill."

That of Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska is "from Wyck, a town on the river Lech, in Holland."

That of Senator Religins of New Hampshire is

thinking. Then their bases brightened and they said:

"We can arrange maters for your There is, however, a great risk. We can errow your name from the book, but we are action to compare the think the book. A committation was held, and Maspere settled the mater for half a comparing on Dote tive Warren was watching the store from across the street. As the men were leaving be stelled over and arrested them. They were arrested in that afternoon at the deflection Market Police Countries. They are their many some Lands John's and William Ford. They had with them a book in which were written many names. Detective Warren had been send Ford of them for days. Justice Smith held Jones and Ford of them for days.

The three-masted schooner Thomas J. Laneaster, which was wrecked on the morning of the 5th inst on the coast of North Carolina, four miles a utb of New Inlet; belonged to George L. Hunter of Philadelphia.

er saloen in Christopher street last full on the block ove the Hebeken ferry. His name and that given to Krohme's business, and consultingly replied to a neigh-bur's temark: "Yes, has bender or he slicks bet his Yaking business. Feitz was too ambitious."

All Paid For.

The congregation of the Washington Square And congregation of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopai Church is in a good humor just now. It rejoices in a new paster, new realistors new gashights, new cushions, new carpeta and new paint. The membership of the church is gradually increasing and "all paid for "is printed at the end of the circular which sets forth the improvements in the church above referred to.

QUESTIONS OF

THREE MEN HELD FOR KILLING A MAN THEY HAD NEVER SEEN.

What Came of Giving a False Name to Justice Bixby-Further Particulars as to the Paterson Silk Manufacturer's Death.

When Chief of Police Graul of Paterson, N. J., informed Superintendent Walling on | said: Saturday morning that Mr. John J. Scott of Pat- | I have observed, among our best lawyers. In this city, steps were at once taken to secure the arrest of the guilty men. Chief Graul said and assaulted. The two thieves, he said, had been arrested, and Mr. Scott had appeared the Camden County Court of Oyer and against them on the morning after the assault. Terminer, for the murder of John M. Armin the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Scott had given an assumed name in court, and this name was not known, nor was it known in what part of the city the assault had taken place, except that it was within the jurisdiction of the Tombs Police Court. The exact time of the assault was not known. Mr. Thomas S. Wheelock of 50 Lispenard street had given \$100 ball for Mr. Scott's appearance as a witness to-day. Mr. Whoslock was asked for the assumed name which Mr. Scott had given, but he declined to give any information.
Superintendent Walling and Chief Graul

went to the Tombs Police Court and laid the above information before Justice Bixby. Su-perintendent Walling says Justice Bixby told them that Mr. Wheelock had given bail for a man who gave his name as Edward Murray of 120 Essex street, Jersey City. Murray claimed to have been assaulted and robbed in the Bowery by Patrick O'Rourke, John Mullin, and

GUITEAU'S CASE IN NEW JERSEY. Precedents that are Said to Make Conviction almost Sure to that State.

The question as to the place in which Guiteau should be tried is exciting much discussion rinong lawyers in New Jersey, and there has , een a good deal of research for precedents to settle the question of jurisdiction. Prosecutor William R. Wilson of Union County tained a decree of separation from him. Jus-"There is but one opinion, so far as erson had died of injuries inflicted by thieves | That is that Guiteau's conviction of murder in | noon the Coroner took Mrs. McKeever's statethe first degree is very doubtful in the District of Columbia, and almost certain in New Jersey. that on Tuesday night Mr. Scott was robbed In the case of Benjamin Hunter, who was indicted at the May term, 1878, of strong, the exact question of jurisdiction that exists in Guiteau's case was raised and settled. The blow was struck in New Jersey and Armstrong died in Pennsylvania, A reversal of judgment was asked, and the opinion of the Court of Errors and Appeals was unanimous against it. Chief Justice Beasley held that when a mortal blow is given within the jurisdiction of this State and the death of the victim occurs within the jurisdiction of another State, the courts of this State have cognizance of the the courts of this State have cognizance of the crime by force of the 78th section of the act relating to criminal procedure. The law reads:

Where any person shall be felomously stricken or polsoned upon the sea, or at any place out of the larisdiction of this State, and shall de of the same stroke or possental within the jurisdiction of this State, or where any person shall be fecunically stricken or poisoned within the jurisdiction of this State, and shall die of such stroke or piscing upon the sea or at any place out of the jurisdiction of this State, in either of said cases, defined the such as the same of the same of the state of the same o

with the control of t within the juriorities of this State, and shall die of such strake or pissionin poperation of the larredection of this State, in either of sand cases, &c. investicion is given to the control of this Shale to try and puomes such marders.

The opinion of the Court thus concludes:

"A claim to jurisdiction over extra territorial crimes, from the fact that the death, resulting from such crimes, occurred within such jurisdiction, has been decided, by courts whose decisions are entitled to the highest respect, to be a legitlmate exercise of the powers of government. Such was the result reached, after an elaborate examination of the subject by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Commonwealth agt. Macloon, 101 Mass., 1; and the English statute is hold by the courts of that country to give jurisdiction whenever an Englishman has committed a murder, the victim dving within the realm, although the fatal blow has been struck in a foreign country. This doctrine was enforced in Reg. agt. Azzopardi, 1; C. and K. 233, and was reallimed in a considered judgment in the case of Reg. agt. Lewis, 7 Cox. C.C. 277. It is, therefore, unterly out of the question to concede that a result thus secredited is to be considered so shormal and monstrous as to raise a conviction that such result is not within the statutory intent, when the words of such attaute are plain to that end. I do not overlook the circumstance that there are some expressions used in the opinion read in the case of State agt. Carter that may be said to tend in the direction of the opposite view; but it is obvious from the context and general tenor of the judicial reasoning in that opinion, that the point really attempted to be sustained was that the Legislature was not invested with the ability to pass a law to punish foreign murders, from the death of the person sian happening within the jurisdiction of the State. The case itself is noauthority even for such a doctrine, and what was said with reference to this matter was not the right of the Legislature

SANTA FE, Oct. 9.-A special despatch to the Southern Pacific Emirond report that on Thursday night. was in progress between citizens and Indians. The Indi

LOCK HAVES, Pa., Oct. 9 .- At 10:30 o'clock last

Dr R V Prance, Buffalo, N Y.—Bear Sir, Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a lever sare of two rears' standing. Please arcest our granting. Yours truly, Hassir Wairiss, Bostoo, Mass.—J.la.

A MOST BRUTAL HUSBAND. Terrorizing his Wife for Fight Years, and then Stabbler her.

Thomas McKeever, a mason, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday, for stabbing his wife, Maria, who will probably die of the wound. They had not lived together for eight years, and she had obtice Otterbourg remanded McKeever to await the action of Coroner Eilinger, and in the afterment. McKeever was locked up in the Thirtyseventh street police station.

McKeever married Maria Darcy in 1869, and

they had two children, both of whom are dead. He soon began to drink, and treated his wife badly. He spent his wages in saloons, and pawned her clothing. When drunk, he smashed pawned her clothing. When drunk, he smashed the furniture in the house and beat her cruelly. She refused to live with him. This made him angry, and he frequently made threats against her life. He hung about her house with a revolver and danger, and she had him arrested several times; but he continued his persecution. One Saturday evening, four years ago, when Mrs. McKeever was living at Thirty-sixth street and highth avenue, her present residence, McKeever mistook another woman for his wife, se zed her by the throat, and drawing a large knole, was about to plunge it into her, when an old man prevented him. The woman escaped by throwing herself over an area railing. McKeever shock off the old man, seized her again, and was about to kill her, when he saw his misteke and hurried away. The police hunted for McKeever, but he escaped to Iroland. He returned soon afterward, and his wife lived in continual dread, running away whenever she saw him. A year ago he went to Scotland, and she went to Russia to see allout some property that had been bequeathed to her.

Mrs. McKeever returned to this city last Tuesday, and on the following day her husband arrived from Scotland. At 8% o'clock yesterday morning she went to the butcher shop of A. E. Allen, at 341 West Thirty-sixth street, to buy some meat. She stood at the counter talking with Mrs. Kate Suilivan. McKeever entered, walked up to his wife, whose back was toward him, struck heron the shoulder, and said:

"You're here, are you?"

She turned round, and seeing who it was, stepped back in affright, McKeever threw his left arm about her neck, pulled her head downer with a large knife. She screamed out, and he stabbed her again. The second blow was turned aside by her corset. The spectators field through the back door, and McKeever ran out two inches wide, and very deep. Mrs. McKeever walked haif a block to her house, and then ascended to her rooms. Dr. Lordly came and brid him at Ninth avenue until Roundsman Osborne came up and took him into custody.

The first stab was a the furniture in the house and beat her cruelly. She refused to live with him. This made him

"Passion came over me," he added, "and, not knowing what I did, I plunged the knife

Into her."

He expressed no remorse for his deed. He was kept securely handcuffed. The weapon used is a common clasp knife, with a blade about four inches long. Mrs. McKeever kept furnished rooms at 520 Eighth avenue. Neighbors speak well of her. She is 35 years of are. McKeever is 37. He dresses neatly and is fair tooking.

THE ARKANSAS TRAIN BOBBERS,

Their Four Captors Bividing the Money Found in their Possession. LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 9.-The case of the men on Sept 28-one in Texas and two in the Indian Nationand brought to Washington, assumed a new and sensa-tional phase in the Special Term Court held on Friday, when each of the robbers pleaded guilty to fourteen in dictments, making the term of punishment seventy years for each oun. The pursuing party that captured years for each man. The pursing party that captured two of the robbers-Stephens and Delany-consisted of tour men, named Huddlestone, Belvines, Morre, and Bellahode. When arrested the robbers had about \$0,000 in their possession. Huddlestone proposed to his commades to divide the money among themselves. Revivies adjected, saying that the money such to be returned to the railroad company, but he floudly served to its being equally divided among the four officers in the pre-cice of Stephens and Delany. In consideration of the latter two keeping the matter secret, seen of the four officers

that he knew nothing of the whereatours of any of the soney. Sobola entry Moore approached Mr. Buchanan and said that the money could be precord.

Bringing Up of Boys, John Welsh, Jr., a stout little boy, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by a tall policeman. Mr. and Mrs. John Weish, who reside at 1,384 Third avenue, the young culprit's parents, appeared

s complainants.

Dot he commit a burglary, or is he accused of arson?

Justice Wandell asked.

"He is a bad bey" said Mr. Weish.
"A very bad boy" senied Mrs. Weish.
"Mustakees he do?" saked the Justice.
"He stops out makes" said Mr. Weish, "and —"
"Smeace and goes with bad boys," put in Mrs. Weish,
"and —" Has not slept home in three weeks but twice," said "I have whipped him until I've been tired," answered Mr. Welsh, "and "What have you done toward correcting him and bringing him back to the right path?" the Court asked. "I have whipped him until I've been tired," answered Mr. Weis'.

d so have I," said Mrs. Weish. "And so have I." said Mrs Weish.
"There is where the trouble lies," said Justice Wandell. "fiere are you, two grown up, strong people, admiting that you awe beaten this little child. It is the crucity which drives box to the street. Any parantal could be able to take rare of a c ill not 7 years off risk thin home at once and treat him kindly, and he will set differently. You ought to be ashained to have cought him he e."

THE GLEN'S FALLS MURDER. George H. Willett Convicted of the Murder

LARE George, Oct. 9.- The jury in the case of George H. Willett, charged with the murder of John B. Pair, came into court at 2 o'cloco this morning with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. When the verdict of guilty of murder in the first decree. When the verdict was announced the prisoner, for the first time since the opening of the trial, but his wouled composure. His cheeks blanched, he figured in his chair, and twitched his measurable herevoally. He will be scholared at 9 A. Lemerow. The crime of which Whitett was converted was the killing of John B. Pair of their Sells, who was shot in his barter the white consting the recents of the day on the mire that of her 27, 1886, the morderer taking aim through a side window. A pocket rifle was the weapon used and the inflet had such creat force that it passed through twenty four thicknesses of cichting, entering the upper right arm, passing completely though the hade and locking in the left arm. The evidence upon which the prisoner was convicted was wholly circumstantial. The chain of events connecting Whilet with the mixed has always above and income.

haven't the least idea of the curious things brought to the surface by the churning of the big paddie wheels." as he tossed into the river a log, a dog's body, an armful of damp straw, and other stuff thrown from the armful or damp straw, and other stuff thrown from the wheel upon a projection of the deck, "My father was chief encineer or the towing steamer Stractist. Unearthly yells came one day from the which room, as the steamer was passing brow's Front, below Attains. He went to the door, and through the paidles discovered a dec. yeiging with all its might at the immense wolume of water churised by the wheel. The door had been swiming in the river, when picked up. It was taken out safely stradles, benefits, chairs, camp shock, bottles, bankets and wearth, a postel are found the radius of the river. One of the state when the radius the river of the filterior had shown the river of the filterior had shown the river of the filterior had been the safely and the safely with the safely when the safely had been safely that we had been had shown. He had a corporate went yet and were had specific first the safely of the safely of

been on duty three days and nights, and was completely I was senthack to flux the first approaching train. After going what I considere the proper distance I said own on the consider of the rail to wait. I was soon askeep with my

"I am subject to fits," said Lawrenes Mehan jesterias in the Forkville Pelice Court.

"Fits of Interiors," answered Justice Wantell, to when the remark was anjected, for which, in the

Perpetual Injunction Granted

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8 .- The national capital is as gloomy and dreary as a third-rate Scotch town on a Sabbath day. The recent lamentable events have evidently not yet relaxed their hold upon the mind of the general public. But the almost mournful reticence of the officeholders, and of the few politicians to be found in the city, indicate that something else is at work besides solemn and decorous lamentation. The President has, by his reserve and silence, given a keynote to the Cabinet officers. and these in their turn have similarly inspired the minor officials. Everybody seems to be mortally afraid of seeing his name in print in connection with any statement of facts or theories of a political nature, and the numerous interviewers and newspaper correspondents assembled here must have a very hard time of it. The Treasury Department is perhaps the only one where a little more conversational freedom is indulged in; but even there it is very limited in its bearings, and is evidently provoked by the abuse to which Mr. Windom has recently been subjected in Wall street. The substance of the views held in that de-

partment could be summed up in the following way: "The Government is out of the stock

market, and has no interest in it one way or the other. It has no bonds to place, and has no occasion to attend to the handling of bonds and stocks of private corporations. The Secretary of the Treasury has done all that was in his power under the financial policy established by President Garfield, and will continue to do so. But he cannot assume the responsibility of taking new steps in a direction which might not be approved by President Arthur. It so happens that we have two financier Presidents in succession. Both Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur made finance the subject of life study, and the latter, being the more practical man of the two, will probably have still more to say in regard to the financial future than did the former. Up to the present moment President Arthur has not said anything, and consequently nothing has been done. It is by no means sure that, should even the Treasury offer to anticipate the payment of the \$20,000,000 called bonds, these bonds would be sent in right away. There are many millions of bonds yet cutstanding upon which the payment of interest has ceased years ago. On the other hand, supposing that the whole of the \$20,000,000 had been presented and taken up to-morrow, what is the guarantee that the money would not go to increase the resources of men who corner the grain and provision markets of the country? Our Treasury Department is quite a different institution from the Bank of France or the Bank of England. They discount commercial paper, and are thus constantly regulating the condition of the money market. We don't do anything of the kind, and consequently have not the power which those banks have. They have their respective Governments in their pockets, while we are simply the pocket of Congress and Government." An old and shrewd New York banker, who is

here apparently on the lookout, observed on hearing of these views: "How far all this is true can be seen from the fact that Mr. Windom had but very little to do with the redemption. The idea of the extended 3% per cent. bonds was conceived by Mr. Fisk, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, put into shape by Mr. John Sherman and Mr. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, revised and sanctioned by Gen. Garfield, and then handed to Mr. Windom to be carried out. Those who abuse Mr. Windom are as far wrong as those who extol him. He means well, and will always do as well as he can. The only trouble is that he can do but very little. His under secretaries. French and Upton, have still less power. The only really strong man in the whole of that big building is Gilfillan, and I don't know but that he would make a first-class Secretary of the Treasury. John Sherman was a speculator and a despot, but Gildilan always kept him in check."

Of the probable composition of the new Cabinet not a word is to be heard, and the future Secretary of the Treasury remains still the darkest of all the dark horses.

Mr. Windom has returned, but did not attend the Treasury to-day. He is expected to do so on Monday morning. Assistant Secretary French had a long interview with the President on Thursday, and Mr. Windom had one to-day. Whether any new step has been agreed upon

remains to be seen. The speculative proclivities in Washington seem to be almost as strong as those of New York, Boston, or Chicago, There are several offices here where a man can sell and buy Justice Wandell Expresses Bimself as to the stocks, grain, and provisions with the same facility as the Twenty-third street party does from its up-town headquarters. A son of Jay Cooke, for instance, has an office connected by private wire with Chicago, and the firm of H. H. Dodge executes in Wall street, through Prince & Whitely's wires, all the orders you want in a

few minutes.
P. S.—It may be found, in proper course of time, that President Arthur's Cabinet will be

made up thus: State-FRELINGHUTSEN of New Jersey. Treasury-Folger of New York.
Interior-Timothy Howe of Wisconsin. Attorney-General-BREWSTER of Pennsylvania. Nary-Rice of Massachusetts. War-Lincoln of Illinois.

Postmaster-General-Sangent of California. Rigoro.

A Legal Victory which Gives the Erie an Outlet to the East.

TROY, Oct. 9.- The decision of the Court of Appears yesterday in the case of the Troy and Boston Bail-road against the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad, reversing the decision of the lower courts and dismissing the complaint with costs, is a decided victory for Gen. W. L. Burt, the head and front of the enterprise to construct a new route from Beston to Buffslo. In the

construction of the road from Mechanicsville to North Adoms the Burt management took possession of the old road bed of the Albany and Northern Railroad, which years before had been leased by the Troy and Beston Company, but stude giventy was, to all intents and purposes, abundened. The Troy and Beston Company obtained an higheston restraining Gen Burt from constructing the Boston, Bossac Tunnel and Western road over the disputed territory, but the tieneral continued his work, and pushed the road to countie it, notwith standing the Supreme Court and General Term decider against him. The morporty in dispute is valued at more than \$1,800,800 Gen Burt's vieley guarantees to the Eric Railroad its outlet but the Kast via the Albany and Susquebanna and the Boston, Bossac Tunnel and Western resals. construction of the road from Mechanicsville to North

WILKESBAHRE, Pa., Oct. 9.-Jacob Hochberg, employed at the Hazard wire rope works, was danger-ously injured last night. He was washing wire in an immence tub of hot water and vitriet, when, making a mission, he fell torward and plinted breakings into the tub. A mimber of men came to his existance and he was drawn from the tub in great acony. He was so horribly birmed that his death is hourily expected.

From the Retailer. A finicky, fussy, round little man stepped up to the first water in a new oyster samen in Stath avenue and seed.

"Ye, "I have you get any really nice, fresh, good oysters?"

"Not too tak you know—but not thin, either I want them lost exactly right, and I want from northerity fresh."

"How will you have them—ball shell?"

"Stop a mome ni." sant the fittle man, "if you have got usl the right i ind in met the right condition, please got usl the right kind in met the right condition, please take half a mint of small new inch too small, you knew!

feet times on his premises in this was a young. So, An away of one from a new strike in the Sofe ficine, near San Refael, Lewer California about rightly miles from San Borgo, prode \$17.02 or too.

Fifteen years and James it formed of Particle went to Colorade a one tow. Forday he explores J. William and warfa and worked Die head of miles and between While repairing a historical or front of his lot, a cesident of Virginia Airl. Not, where living in three best vain of good, and has already taken out \$15.00 months. dent of Virginia tate. Now. State the countries of gold and has siready taken out follows whether a community of gold and has already taken out follows follows for the head inverted as servation the form follows fill fill the head of the countries of the head man's money, and it is contained and whether them before a fill fill the follows follows follows from the fill of the follows fill the follows follows from the fill of the fill fill the follows follows from the fill of the fill fill follows f

WHITEHALLERS RACING IN THE BAY. Buttery Bontmen Undamited by the Storm-A Claim and a Challenge.

The Battery Boatmen's Association had a elermy day for their annual regatta yesterday. The hardy Whitehallers are, however, used to rain and spray, and they mustered at the starting point as merrily as though the day were bright. The course was from off the Battery, to and around Robbin's Reef light and return. The craft were nineteen feet Whitehall boats with spritsalls. Each boat was allowed a sailing master, sheet tender, and a sponge. All the racers had been put in excellent order. Some had new sails, and others were potleaded. The prizes were tempting-\$100 for the first boat,

John M. Poynter. 3:12:30 5:10:30 137:30
Gamecok: 3:13:30 5:13:30 2:30:30
The Poynter wins the first prize, the Gamecok: the second, and the Agnes the third. The Poynter also wins the challenge medal.
The Battery Boatmen's Association claim that they are the oldset rowing association in the country, and that, therefore, they are entitled to the picture of the famous Whitehall boat American Star, presented to the Andanta Boat Club on Saturday. Said Commodore Dick Hennessey: "We can prove a continuous organization since 1824, the year we rowed the race with the Dart, and we are fairly entitled to that picture. The old Whitehall boats, the same as the American Star, were 24 feet long, and the course in that race was from off the Battery to and around Bedioe's Island and return. We will build two similar boats and row the Atalantas over the same course for that picture and a thousand dollar cup, or \$1,000; or we will let them pick out their own boat for a four and row them. We will also row any four from any club claiming a right to the picture, on the same terms."

Striking a Vein of Salt in Wyoming County. WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 9.-The Warsaw Salt Company, boring one fourth of a mile northeast of Warhave struck a heavy vein of solid salt, 1,353 feet below the earth's surface. They have bored thirty feet into the earth's surface. They have bored thirty leet into the vein without striking its under strata. The Vaccium Oil Company of R-chester have also bored into the same heavy belt within a short distance of the same such as an equal depth. Both companies will prepare to begin the manufacture and shipment of rait immediately. We anwhile they will continue boring in the bopes of floring sulphur at a depth of 2,000 feet. People in the immediate neighborhood of these successful salt wells are in buth sulrits over the discovery, and in their enthusiasm they talk of big prices for their lauds.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7 .- The Government has made a contract with Francisco Rizgo for the coloniza-tion of 200 Italian families. Rizgo receives \$75 for each

emigrant over 12 years of age, and \$40 for each child between 5 and 12 years. The Government farnishes land, a house, implements, work eatle, a cow, a mare, and twenty-five cents a day for one year to each emigrant over 12 years of age. The colonists are to repay the same in ten years. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises..... 6 06 mm sets.... 5 28 Noon rises. 7 20 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 52 Joy, Island, 19 30 Hell Gats....12 49 Arrived-SUNDAY, Oct 9.

Ss Castalia, Crair, Geneva Sept S.
Ss Zeciand, Weber, Antworp Sept St.
Ss Zeciand, Weber, Antworp Sept St.
Ss Castalia, Crair, Geneva Sept St.
Ss Castalia, Viscor, Amsterian Sept St.
Ss Castalia, Universal Sept St.
Ss Gail Stream, Internam, Wilmington, N.C.
Ss Wyancke, Conch. Rechnolog.
Ss Spain, Grace, Leverpool Sept Sp.
Ss City of Berlin, Leitch, Liverpool Sept Sp. and Queensown Stiff

Ss British King, from Philadelphia, at Queenstown Oct on her way to lave heel. Sa Si Laurent, from New York, at Havre Oct 8. Se Wieland, from New York, off the Lizard Oct 9, on ter way to Hamburg.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. 8s Batavia, from Queenstown Oct 9 for New York. 8s Wyoming, from Queenstown Oct 9 for New York.

Business Molices.

Rupture. - Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S services are in so much demand that he is compelled to divide his time be-ween New York and Buston. Consultation days in New York, 251 Frondway. Monday, Tuesday, and Saturlay; Boston, 43 Milk st., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Allen's Brain Food positively cures nervotte detaility and all weakness of generative organs. All druggists. (1) package it for \$5. CHITIENTON, 115 Pulton at. New York.

Carpets. - Elegant new patterns in Tapestry Brussels, 75c. per yard, at CROSSLEY'S, 740 and 712 Broadway.

ANDERSON-THOMPSON-On Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents by the fley A. S. Burrows, Capt. George W. Anderson, Jr., of Port Richmond, S. I. to Margaretta J., daughter of William C. Thompson of Plushing, L. I. garetia J., daughter of William C. Thompson of Flushing, I. I.

BURKHALTER—DOUGLAS—On Thesday, Oct. 4, at the North Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. 8, B. Rostiter, Charles Burkhalter, Jr., to Jossie, daughter of Angalander Bouglas, allow this city.

BgWilth—Warkhen—In this city, Oct. 6, at the reddence of the bride's grandparents, by the Roy Dr. Swambel D. Burchard, assisted by the Roy Dr. Elward L. French of Jersey City Hoghts, David G. DeWitt of Jersey City to Adelaide Lombard, daughter of the late George W. Warrels.

BUNCUFF—BREWER—On Oct. 5, at the Washington Avenue Bardist Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Emory Haynes, William Duncaff to Grade T., only daughter of Capt. Waiter Brower.

HOUSMAN—WOOLSET—On July 5, at the Macdongal Street Bandist Church, by the Rev. George H. Charles deorge W. Housman, Jr., of Staten Bandi, to M. Alitt Woolsey of Jersey City.

MACKAY-SMITH—STUART—In St. Thomas's Church, Wednessiay evening, Oct. 5, by the Rev. William F. Morcan, D. D., and the Rev. Corneins B. Sath, rector of St. James's Church, Virginia Stuart, stepisoupher of the Hon. Expah Ward, to the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith.

GAUTIER -At Pouchkeepsie, Oct 8, 1881, Silvans, fille Gautier, in the Toth Fear of his age. Mille transfer, in the 70th year of his age.

Independent attace mand tempetery.

Le BREN — On test to 1883, after a short and severaliness. Francis Maria Le Bren, aged 37 years and manths.

Funeral from his late residence, 437 East 14th st., at I of clock The slaw, Oct. 11.

NeQLAID—At her residence, 257 Humboldt st. Williamsour h. Margarett, whe of arthur Mound.

Funeral to be held at the Church of St. Mary of the Immandate Concertion on The slay at 10 octock A. M.

SMITH—atm Sunday Mounng, Oct. 9 Heary Smith, in the John year of his age.

Funeral services on The slay evening at 8 octock at his the sidth wear to his are.
Finieral services on Theselay evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 02 West 4-th at. Please omit flowers.
WilsoNo.—401 Sminiary, 6-th 9 Mrs. Jane Wilson, native of county Fernanach, 1/eland, aced 80 years.
The friends and relative of Mr Wilson will please attend her futeral on Theselay at 1 20 o'clock sharp from her late residence, 85 Lewis at, city. The remains will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Special Motices.

DR. F. HASBROUCK, 952 BROADWAY, Arricont Burn .

Hem Bublications. PICTION.

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